

July 3, 2012

Ms. Lillian Guillen Graham Assistant City Attorney City of Mesquite P.O. Box 850137 Mesquite, Texas 75185-0137

OR2012-10226

Dear Ms. Graham:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 458337.

The City of Mesquite (the "city") received two requests for information pertaining to a specified request for proposals. You state the city has released some information to the second requestor. You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.104, and 552.110 of the Government Code. Additionally, you state release of some of the requested information may implicate the proprietary interests of Med3000, Inc. and Digitech Computer, Inc. (collectively, the "third parties"). Accordingly, you have notified these third parties of the request and of their right to submit arguments to this office as to why their information should not be released. See Gov't Code § 552.305(d) (permitting interested third party to submit to attorney general reasons why requested information should not be released); Open Records Decision No. 542 (1990) (statutory predecessor to section 552.305 permitted governmental body to rely on interested third party to raise and explain applicability of exception to disclosure under certain circumstances). We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses the common-law right of privacy, which

protects information if it (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be established. *Id.* at 681-82. We note common-law privacy protects the interests of individuals, not those of corporate and other business entities. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 620 (1993) (corporation has no right to privacy), 192 (1978) (right to privacy is designed primarily to protect human feelings and sensibilities, rather than property, business, or other pecuniary interests); *see also United States v. Morton Salt Co.*, 338 U.S. 632, 652 (1950) (cited in *Rosen v. Matthews Constr. Co.*, 777 S.W.2d 434 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1989), rev'd on other grounds, 796 S.W.2d 692 (Tex. 1990)) (corporation has no right to privacy). Upon review, we find you have failed to demonstrate how any portion of the submitted information is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Therefore, no portion of the submitted information may be withheld under section 552.101 on the basis of common-law privacy.

Section 552.104 of the Government Code protects from required public disclosure "information that, if released, would give advantage to a competitor or bidder." Gov't Code § 552.104(a). The purpose of section 552.104 is to protect the purchasing interests of a governmental body in competitive bidding situations where the governmental body wishes to withhold information in order to obtain more favorable offers. See Open Records Decision No. 592 (1991). Section 552.104 protects information from disclosure if the governmental body demonstrates potential harm to its interests in a particular competitive situation. See Open Records Decision No. 463 (1987). Generally, section 552.104 does not except bids from disclosure after bidding is completed and the contract has been executed. See Open Records Decision No. 541 (1990).

You state some of the submitted information could be used by competitors of the third parties to afford them an advantage in future bidding opportunities against the third parties. However, you do not explain how release of the information you have marked would harm the city in a particular competitive situation. Accordingly, we find you have failed to demonstrate the applicability of section 552.104, and the city may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.104 of the Government Code.

Although the city argues some of the submitted information is excepted under section 552.110 of the Government Code, that exception is designed to protect the interests of third parties, not the interests of a governmental body. Thus, we do not address the city's argument under section 552.110. We note that an interested third party is allowed ten business days after the date of its receipt of the governmental body's notice under section 552.305(d) to submit its reasons, if any, as to why requested information relating to it should be withheld from disclosure. See Gov't Code § 552.305(d)(2)(B). As of the date of this letter, this office has not received comments from either of the third parties explaining why their information should not be released to the requestor. Thus, we have no basis to

conclude that the release of any of the information at issue would implicate the interests of the third parties. See id. § 552.110(b); Open Records Decision Nos. 661 at 5-6 (1999) (to prevent disclosure of commercial or financial information, party must show by specific factual evidence, not conclusory or generalized allegations, that release of requested information would cause that party substantial competitive harm), 552 at 5 (1990) (party must establish prima facie case that information is trade secret), 542 at 3. Accordingly, we conclude that the city may not withhold any portion of the submitted information on the basis of any interest the third parties may have in it.

Section 552.136 of the Government Code provides "[n]otwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential." Gov't Code § 552.136(b). An access device number is one that may be used to (1) obtain money, goods, services, or another thing of value, or (2) initiate a transfer of funds other than a transfer originated solely by paper instrument, and includes an account number. See id. § 552.136(a). This office has concluded insurance policy numbers constitute access device numbers for purposes of section 552.136. Accordingly, the city must withhold the insurance policy numbers we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. As no further exceptions to disclosure are raised, the city must release the remaining information.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at <a href="http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\_orl.php">http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\_orl.php</a>, or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

Sean Nottingham

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Assistant Attorney General Open Records Division

SN/bhf

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Ref: ID# 458337

Enc. Submitted documents

c: 2 Requestors (w/o enclosures)

Mr. Steve Culham MED3000, Inc. 3131 Newmark Drive, Suite 100 Miamisburg, Ohio 45342 (w/o enclosures)

Mr. Marty McNellis
Digitech Computer, Inc.
North Building
555 Pleasantville Road, Suite 110
Briarcliff Manor, New York 10510
(w/o enclosures)